



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1859.

The London Times says that scarcely a night passes without some one of either House of Parliament rising to put questions to ministers, touching the arrangements which have been or are to be made with regard to the Atlantic Telegraph. The responses to these enquiries do not seem to be always made in the best humor; and it is intimated that when any statement involving facts and figures is made, more mistakes are committed in one night than could be found in its own columns for a month.

The lake and river boats whose seizure by the Nicaraguan Government was reported the other day, were not the old boats of the Transit Company, but new ones sent out a few months since by the new Yelverton-White Company. They were seized on the supposition that the United States slop-of-war Decatur, which had come in sight, was a vessel loaded with filibusters. Under that impression, the Nicaraguan authorities placed the boats under the guns of Fort San Carlos, in order to keep them safe from the supposed filibusters. The real character of the Decatur becoming known, the boats were next day restored to the agents of the Company.

It is said that a very important proposition has been made to the Post Office Department in respect to the re-opening of the Nicaragua transit route for the transportation of mails, passengers, &c. A company—whether the White Company or another, it does not appear—proposes to purchase the Collins' steamer for service, between New York and San Juan, and to convey the mails, by way of the Nicaraguan isthmus, to San Francisco, for the amount of the postage which may accrue.

The favorable accounts of the growing wheat crop, published in the newspapers in almost all parts of the country, are very well as they go, as showing the prospects at this time. But no calculation whatever can be made from them, of what will be the actual result of the next harvest. Last year, the prospect was good up to a few weeks of the time for gathering the grain—and yet we know what happened then. Still, we hope that this year there will be no such disaster.

At the celebration of Jefferson's Birth Day, at Salem, Mass., a letter from Gov. Wise, of Va., was read. The Governor is happy to see the love of democratic institutions arising in Massachusetts, and warmly commends the celebration. Jefferson's best eulogy was that on his tombstone: "He wrote the Declaration of Independence, was the author of the act of religious freedom, and was the founder of the Republic of Virginia." The letter closed with the following sentiment: "The Great Apostle of Liberty: 'Louisiana and Peace' ought to be added to his epitaph."

A soap box containing human remains has been discovered at the railroad depot at Albany, and has given rise to the supposition that a clue to the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. Captain Brennan, in July last, from Staten Island, has been found. The affair is now in course of investigation. The box was shipped from New York, and the remains are those of a female. They are, however, in such a state of decomposition that it will be difficult to ascertain if they really are those of Mrs. Brennan. And, probably, they are not.

The counterfoilers, for want of bigger game, have put in circulation a lot of bogus three cent pieces, which have no milled edge; the stars surrounding the letter C are very indistinctly cut; the bunch of arrows tied together in the lower bow and the olive-branching in the upper bow of the C are wanting in the bogus coin. On the reverse side of the coin the star is very badly executed, the points being almost rounded, instead of being distinctly and finely cut, as in the genuine.

Eight lines of city passenger Railroads are now built and in operation in Philadelphia: two lines are built but not in operation, and six lines have been chartered and will be constructed forthwith. Charters for other routes will probably be granted by the Legislature, but there is no certainty as to their construction. There are now laid in the city one hundred and thirty miles of track, which will probably be increased in a few months to two hundred miles. The fare upon all the lines is five cents.

The intention to make Point Look-Out, which is situated on the western side of the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Potomac, a summer resort and bathing place, is in progress of actual accomplishment. The proprietors have now under contract, with Mr. Wm. H. Allen, and Lind & Murdoch, architects, one hundred and nine cottages, with a commodious hotel, to be completed and ready for occupancy by the 1st day of July of the ensuing season.

Lord Napier entertains no apprehension as to the safety of Lord Lyons, though he has temporarily withdrawn the sale of his furniture, as a matter of personal convenience. The impression is that the Curacao, detained at Madeira to coal, and perhaps was touched a week or more, for other reasons. If this belief be well founded, she is not over due.

Mr. Seward's visit to Harrisburg, it is said, was arranged before the adjournment of Congress, by Mr. Simon Cameron, who is now his manager in Pennsylvania, and who seems to suppose that a Presidential election can be controlled by the same easy means, by which city railroad charters are jobbed through the Legislature.

The New York Journal of Commerce states that the shares of the New York Central road declined, in consequence of the avowed determination of its managers to make its arrangements for its own freight business, on a basis consistent with its own independence.

No CONVENTION.—A telegraphic dispatch from Fredericksburg, received yesterday, says that the Democrats of Spotsylvania have refused to recommend a Congressional Convention. The attempt was made at the meeting at Spotsylvania Court House, on Monday, but it failed signally. The dispatch also states that Mr. Thomas made a most favorable impression by his speech, and that he will get the full Whig vote, and many of the Democrats. The three candidates were to have spoken in Fredericksburg last night.

The Attorney General has decided that, as the Boston Post-Office was not entirely removed until the 5th, the law, which is regarded as having been passed on the 3rd of March, has been violated, and that the Postmaster must remove back to the old site, upon the proper guaranty being given by the contractors as required by the proviso of the act.

The net packet ship Mary Caroline Stevens will sail from Baltimore for Liberia on the 1st of May. In this vessel will embark about one hundred slaves recently liberated for the express purpose of colonization, some forty free persons of color, besides twenty from New York, and over thirty from Pennsylvania, all constituting together a valuable reinforcement to the Republic.

A large number of the personal and political friends of Mr. Sickles have left New York for Washington, to attend his trial.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The steamer Calahua has arrived, with Havana dates to the 30th ultimo. There is no political news. The Prussian frigate Geffer sailed the same day for New York.

Sugar was dull and inactive. Freights had improved. Exchange on London 11 premium; New York, one half to one and a quarter discount.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal learns that the various Indian tribes on the great Plains. The movement is headed by the Minnequogues. At the latest accounts, negotiations for peace were pending between the combatants.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Hon. George W. Jones, of Iowa, who telegraphically declined the mission to Bogota, recently declined yesterday, withdrawing his declination. He has been notified to report himself at the State Department.

BOSTON, April 5.—Dr. David R. Brown has been convicted of causing the death of Susan Cardine Webster, by illegal practice. The punishment for this offence is imprisonment from 7 to 21 years.

LEXINGTON, Kansas, April 2.—Information received from Washington, states that the government designs placing several companies of cavalry along the route to Denver city, for the protection of emigrants.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Fanny Washington won the two mile race on Friday, over the Metairie course, and Planet won the four mile post stake on Saturday, beating four horses easily.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—The general election in this State came off to-day. The Republicans have elected the four Congressmen and their entire State ticket, and a large majority of the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—A had crevasse is reported above, which threatens greater damage than that of last year. The water is higher than last year.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Ran. Runnels, esp., the newly appointed consul for San Juan del Sur, left Washington this afternoon to go out in to-morrow's steamer, and will bear despatches to Gen. Lamar.

It is said that Mr. Mix, the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, has been offered the Commissioner'ship, but has declined. He, however, has been appointed commissioner *ad interim*, till a successor to Gen. Denver shall be selected.

The government will await the ratification by the New Congress of the Senate's amendments to the Cass-Herran treaty, before it will act on the subject of the tonnage and other taxes provided for by the treaty of 1848, and which Gen. Herran has been negotiating here to arrange.

The opinion has been expressed in official quarters that a necessity may occur for an extra session of Congress, owing to the condition of our foreign relations.

An unusually large number of proposals for the Southern mail service are in the hands of the Post Office Department. The contractors star bids that is, the contractors who have to carry the mail to particular places, without being confined to particular classes of vehicles. Assurance has been given from various quarters that certain banks will freely advance money on the contractors' evidence of service.

The Presidency, &c.

There is no doubt that a formidable movement in favor of the Hon. James Guthrie for the Presidency, is on foot, both in the North and in the South. It is asserted here that the Hunter and Slidell interest prefers Guthrie to Wise. The New Orleans Delta, the Mobile Register, and the Mississippi organ of Jefferson Davis, at Jackson, have indicated their preference in the same direction.—The press of Kentucky is said to be a unit in his behalf, and feelers have been thrown out in some of the papers of Pennsylvania and New York. Of course, Mr. Guthrie looks to the Charleston Convention for a nomination. I give this as one of the *on dit* of Washington.

Many of the most experienced politicians now on the ground assert that nothing can prevent the calling of an extra session about the first of September. Every day adds to the complications and difficulties of the Post Office Department.—*Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

The Italian Colony in Mexico.

About two years ago, the President of Mexico entered into an arrangement with a colonization party formed in Genoa, and represented there by Colonel Luigi Masi, for the purpose of establishing an Italian colony near Teocaltic, in the State of Guanajuato, the government on its part promising to the settlers a large tract of land called Villa Luisa, together with a certain number of horses and oxen, and provisions enough to support two hundred colonists during the first two years. It would seem, from what we learn, that the experiment, though it has been attended with considerable trial, and quite a number of the colonists have succumbed to the fever of that region, is now regarded by the Italians as a success, and which promises to draw out and laborious class of people from the Old World.

Susquehanna Lumber Trade.

The Cecil Whigs say:—The Susquehanna has been boiling for some time, and until last week was too high for running; moderating somewhat, the rats began to appear, and soon the river on the Cecil side was dotted with them. There were on Wednesday about one hundred and thirty rats and rafts of sawed lumber, besides about eighty rafts of timber. It is supposed that lumber will be a little higher than last season. There is no price as yet, owing to the absence of owners and buyers.

Slave Case at Philadelphia—Excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—The fugitive slave Daniel Webster, arrested at Harrisburg, and claimed as a fugitive slave of Mrs. Simpson, of Athensville, Virginia, was brought before the United States Commissioner in this city on Saturday afternoon.—George Earle, Mr. Hopper and Miller McKim, appeared on behalf of the fugitive, and Benjamin Brewster, for the claimant. After considerable discussion, a motion to postpone the case until to-day was agreed to.

This morning, while the United States Marshal and his deputies were conducting the fugitive to the commissioner's office, a most exciting scene took place. Hundreds were gathered along the route, and there was every evidence that a forcible rescue from the officers had been determined upon. Marshal Jenkins, however, made such arrangements as he felt no doubt that the first man who interfered would do so at the cost of his life, and thus succeeded in conducting the fugitive before the commissioner.

The fugitive's counsel objected to the power of attorney of claimant's counsel as a mere transcript from and not a full record from the Court of Loudoun county, Virginia. The evidence for the prosecution was closed at nine o'clock this evening when the counsel for the defence asked for the continuance of the case, not having had time to consult with his witnesses. Mr. Brewster argued that the statute enforced summary proceedings and opposed a continuance. Public feeling was excited, and the law demanded prompt action to shield the claimants from any disastrous results. This was the intent of the law. The commissioner, however, decided in favor of a continuance for the reason that he was not perfectly satisfied with the identification of the negro, the witness, however, having seen him for several years. The case was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

Outrages on Christians in India.

The caste disturbances in the Madras Presidency, springing, as is alleged, out of the faulty translation of her Majesty's proclamation, still continue. The facts of the Tinnivelly riot have received no further elucidation, but in Travancore most serious outrages have been perpetrated by the Sudras upon the native Christians of that province. The disturbances that have occurred have been chiefly in the southern part of Travancore. The population is composed mainly of two classes, the Sudras (Nairs) and the Shanars. The former are the chief landholders, and monopolize nearly all offices under the Government, to none of which is a Shanar, however intelligent, ever admitted. In Southern India it is the custom for low caste females to be naked from the waist upwards, and the Sudras have thought themselves justified, under the terms of the recent proclamation, in attempting to force Christian women of the Shanar caste to conform to the general practice. The attempt was very properly resisted, under the advice of missionaries, and the consequence is that many of the mission chapels have been burnt down, and an attempt made to strip Shanar women in public. The Resident's bungalow was looted, and some houses of Shanars, in the north, and a large field, amongst others that of the Resident's gardener, have also been burnt. But the worst affair that has happened is the burning down of between 70 and 80 houses, inhabited by Roman Catholics, at Kottar, near Nagercoil. A woman and her child are said to have perished in the flames.—*Bombay Times.*

Hard to Hang.

The following particulars of the trial of Mrs. Frisch for the murder of her child, at Batavia, we gather from a Western paper:—"The jury disagreed on the recent trial of Mrs. Frisch for the murder of her child, at Batavia. Several circumstances about this woman are somewhat extraordinary. First, she is tried for the alleged poisoning of her husband and acquitted, the jury being in a large field. Immediately after the trial, the Resident's gardener, have also been burnt. But the worst affair that has happened is the burning down of between 70 and 80 houses, inhabited by Roman Catholics, at Kottar, near Nagercoil. A woman and her child are said to have perished in the flames.—*Bombay Times.*"

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Salutes for General Jackson at Gibraltar.

In the year 1828 the United States ship Warren arrived off the coast after a successful cruise in the Levant against pirates.—While yet under sail, news of the election of General Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States was received and made known generally on board. Preparations for saluting on the occasion were immediately made. "How many guns?" asked the "1st lieutenant." "Why," replied the skipper, "every one on deck! There is but one for each State of our glorious Union, you know, but all 24-pouncers at that. So, as soon as ready, fire away!"

The salute fired, "John Bull" on "the Rock" halanged away 24 guns immediately. And when the last was fired, the skipper, who had been saluting battery, responded by firing a gun from the Rock from the Warren. "There," said the skipper to his officers, "can't you see old Governor General Don shaking hands with Old Glory?"

The ship, coming to anchor, and with her sails furled, ran up the British ensign at "the fore," and most cheerfully fired 21 guns, a royal salute, which was promptly answered, gun for gun, by the Rock of Gibraltar. F. Washington, D. C., April 4, 1859.

Lives Saved by Women.

The propeller Lady of the Lake, from Cleveland to Dunkirk, blew up near Fairport on Saturday week. A deck hand named Miller had his head blown off, and Timothy Murphy, the cook, is supposed to have been killed, as he cannot be found. Chester M. Stoddard, the engineer, was somewhat scalded. John Heron, the second engineer, had his leg broken, and was considerably scalded. Samuel Hogan, the fireman, had his arm and shoulder broken, and was seriously scalded.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says:—"The propeller Lady of the Lake, from Cleveland to Dunkirk, blew up every thing in her power to save the cargo and assist the sufferers. The ladies of Fairport, in the absence of sufficient male power, nobly lent the life-boat on Saturday, and went in quest of those who were floating around at the mercy of the waves and picked up several of the unfortunate. These women must be of Revolutionary stock!"

A Man Converted into a Candle.

A MAN CONVERTED INTO A CANDLE.—In Cincinnati, a few days since, a man fell head foremost into a ditchway in a rear-house, at a distance of 15 feet, striking a barrel of tallow, and forcing his cranium through the head of the barrel into the grease, burying him to the depth of two feet, and leaving his legs sticking up in the air. Before he could suffocate, he was drawn out, looking like a mammoth candle with a double wick.

Turkey.

A letter from Constantinople, dated March 6th, says:—

"Recently a very intelligent and active gentleman from the United States, came here as the agent of a Bank Note Company of New York for the purpose of proposing to improve the paper currency of the country, and to introduce a new style of notes on the American plan. Through the assistance of the American Legation this gentleman (Mr. Goodall of Philadelphia) became acquainted with the principal functionaries, and submitted his specimens for their inspection, which though much admired have not been adopted."

I learn that the Porte does not intend to print any more paper money, but to incorporate a bank which will issue its own notes. The bank, it is supposed, will be wholly foreign, and with foreign capital. What any country of capitalists can find to engage their money in this wretched and sinking country, is more than I can imagine, and it will require most extensive means to render any real benefit to an empire so completely destitute as this. I shall not be surprised to find this project fail, and recourse again be had to the only resource left for the Porte, to work its paper mine."

It is reported here that the Porte has condemned the four criminals now in prison for the murder of the Prussian, son-in-law of Mr. Dickson, an American formerly residing near Jaffa in Syria, and the outrage committed on his wife and her mother, Mrs. Dickson, to hard labor for life, as accomplices. Search is still being made in Syria for the person, who, it is said, shot the Prussian. It has been supposed in the United States that the person killed was an American citizen, which is not correct; though a Prussian by birth, I believe he had become denationalized by a prolonged residence out of Prussia.

The Consul General of the United States for this place, lately appointed—Mr. McDowell—has not yet arrived here, and is said to be ill in Naples.

The appointment of Mr. Peters, of New York, a resident of this place, and Vice Consul under the Consul General of Constantinople, to the office of Consul at Trebizonde, is much approved of by the American community here. This is the first and only Consul of the United States in Turkey on the Black Sea, and Mr. Peters can render much service to the commerce of his own country by making known the vast field for trade in Asia Minor. For this he is eminently qualified by his experience in consular duties and acquaintance with the various languages of this country.—*Cor. of Post.*

Extraordinary Action against a Chemist.

Mr. Justice Willes and a special jury were engaged from Friday until Monday week with a very curious case—Black vs. Elliott. It was an action brought by a farmer residing near Belford, against a chemist at Belford, to recover the value of a flock of 700 sheep, which were poisoned under peculiar circumstances in the early part of last summer. The sheep, after being clipped, were fed in a chemical solution bought of the defendant, and the sheep died. The sheep were immediately turned out to a large field. Immediately after the trial, the Resident's gardener, have also been burnt. But the worst affair that has happened is the burning down of between 70 and 80 houses, inhabited by Roman Catholics, at Kottar, near Nagercoil. A woman and her child are said to have perished in the flames.—*Bombay Times.*

Extraordinary Affair at Pensacola.

A letter from New Orleans to the St. Louis Republican, says:—"A singular affair occurred in Pensacola, a few days ago, the particulars of which I learned from a private letter, addressed to a gentleman of this city. Miss Susan, daughter of one of the most distinguished jurists and politicians of Florida, entertained a most violent passion for Mr. G. Mayor of Pensacola, who had paid her some attentions previous to his marriage with another lady. She took no great pains to conceal her feelings, and he, who was a man of good sense, and who had just before seen them both, and who would take no notice of the track, and could not be noticed to follow when taken to the spot, while they would instantly discover the track of my deer not having young ones. This is but one proof of the adaptation of the natural laws to preserve life when it most needs protection."

Trinity Church, New York.

A report of the Committee of the Vestry of Trinity Church, on the condition of their finances, published in the Churchman, presents the views entertained by that body upon a question which has excited a good deal of public interest. According to this report, Trinity Church, instead of possessing that endless and boundless wealth which some, both friends and foes, seem to imagine, is in fact at this moment spending far beyond its means, and is undergoing a rapid consumption of property, which, if not arrested by a change of policy, must speedily reduce it to poverty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Ship Building.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"Little is now doing in the ship building business at this time. Such a stagnation in this branch of industry has not been known for many years. A few ferry boats are in process of construction, but an order for a steamboat or a sailing vessel is a very rare occurrence. All this is, of course, owing to the falling off in freights, and until occupation can be found for scores of steamboats and sailing vessels now tied up at the wharves, the ship-yard will continue to be idle.—There is just now a slight improvement perceptible in the freight business."

Formidable Naval Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Orders have been given by the Navy Department for the immediate preparation for sea of the following vessels, viz: The Portsmouth and Mohican at Portsmouth, N. H.; the Constellation at Hartford; the Niagara at Boston; San Jacinto at New York; the Lancaster and Wyoming at Philadelphia; and the John Adams at Norfolk. These being for the greater part steam frigates of heaviest armament, the demonstration is of unquestioned importance.

It was intended for.

It was intended for. "Mrs. Turner, Hollerville." This reminds us of a letter with an Italian postmark, addressed to "Shironephredia," which had remained in the London General Post Office for a long time. It was never called for, and was about to be sent to the Dead Letter Office, when a clerk of more than ordinary astuteness, translated it, "Sir Humphrey Bary," and it was immediately sent to the man of science.

Improvement in Baltimore.

The quiet and good order, which has prevailed in our city for some time past, and which has been especially observable on Sundays, a day chosen, under former auspices, as the leisure time for peculiar displays of rowdiness and riot, is to be attributed, in no small degree, to the active exertions of philanthropic and Christian associations, among the class which furnishes the armies engaged in the fights.

The change now going on in the Fire Department, and which will abolish the overgrown evil of rowdiness which had connected itself with, and controlled some of our fire companies as to render them as much an object of dread as the conflagrations, and incendiaries whose work they were organized to defeat—the observance of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sundays—the vigilance of the police department—the conviction of offenders, and the wholesome dread inspired by just verdicts and the awful sentence of the law, have given a check to that rampant spirit of rowdiness which had been nursed and petted among us, for political ends, until it had come to such proportions as to cause many to doubt whether it could be put down.—*Balt. Post.*

Tenth Legion Cattle.

We have recently noticed several lots of fine beef cattle passing through our town to the north, raised by graziers in this country and Rockingham, that would compare favorably with any raised in other sections of the State. Among them we may name a lot purchased by Mr. Cooley of Samuel Moore, Esq., of this county, consisting of some 22 head, for which, we understand, he paid the sum of one hundred and ten dollars per head. They passed through this place on Saturday morning last.

A few days previous, Mr. Jacob Hann, of this vicinity, purchased a number of cattle of the Messrs. Rosenberg of Rockingham, the average gross weight of which, we understand, was 1907 pounds.

We are pleased to witness such evidences of enterprise, good management and improvement among our farmers. Indeed, a general disposition seems to be manifested to procure the best improved breeds of every description of stock.—*Front Royal Gazette.*

A Butcher's Shop in Paris.

A considerable crowd some few days back pressed round a new butcher's establishment at the corner of the Rue Tranchese and the Rue Neufes-Mathurins. Upwards of thirty metres in length, it is entirely filled up with white marble on supports of porphyry. The counter is also of white marble on silver carvatures. A fountain of water, six feet in diameter, plays in the centre of the shop, and cascades of flowers and shrubs are disposed about with a certain degree of taste. Thirty-nine persons are employed in the establishment, which offers each morning for sale 20 oxen, 20 calves, and 60 sheep. The great novel feature of this establishment is, that while professing to sell cheaper than any other shop in Paris, it delivers with each parcel of meat a ticket, which entitles the buyer to a share in the profits at the end of the month. It is reported that thrifty fathers of families are now forcing their appetites to eat enormous quantities of meat, in the belief that they are thereby laying up portions for their daughters.

Distress Among Settlers.

The St. Paul Pioneer says that many of the settlers upon the public lands in Minnesota, advertised for sale in April, are abandoning their claims. They have no money to make good their pre-emption, and it cannot be procured, as in more prosperous times by mortgaging the land. In some instances, hard working men, with families dependent upon them for support, will be compelled to lose the fruits of one and two years' labor upon their farms. The only argument advanced to justify this sale is that it will aid in the recuperation of the Federal treasury. If valid, this would be a good reason, but it is sheer nonsense. During 1850, but \$25,911 was received in cash at the Cambridge land office for lands and we predict that if the sale takes place, not a penny will be received in the treasury from it. The lands will be taken up by land warrant speculators.

Protection of Young Deer.

An old Canadian hunter declares that the reason why the wild deer are not all killed when young as they breed once a year, and are always surrounded by other animals, which prey upon them, as dogs, wolves, bears, panthers, etc., is that "no dog or other animal can smell the track of a doe or fawn, while the latter is too young to take care of itself." He stated that he had often seen a doe and her fawn, and that he would take them both, and that he would take no notice of the track, and could not be noticed to follow when taken to the spot, while they would instantly discover the track of my deer not having young ones. This is but one proof of the adaptation of the natural laws to preserve life when it most needs protection.

Judge Edmonds and Spiritualism.

Judge Edmonds has commenced in the New York Tribune a series of letters addressed particularly, says the writer, to the fifteen or twenty millions of our people who are long to no church, who scarcely possess any religion, who have been waiting for a religion to look and let the future take care of itself. Spiritualism, according to Judge Edmonds, will relieve their doubts as to the future; will dispel that anxiety that will at times intrude upon every mind; will open to their comprehension a view of the future, open measure attractive to an immortal nature; and, while it may conflict with many of the doctrines taught as the religion of the day, will enjoy upon all who receive it, an unvarying life of public worth, and private virtue. Now Judge Edmonds is a man respected by all who know him. Able, he certainly is, and as a judge and lawyer has acquired an enviable reputation. That such a man should have become a convert to Spiritualism, has astonished not a few. A new doctrine must be judged by the products it incites and by the results they produce when put into practice. If these tests be applied to Spiritualism as thus far developed, it will be found that few false doctrines which have from time to time been taught since the Christian Era, have produced more disastrous results than this.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A Tale of Tails.

We see, from some of our exchanges, that there is a new mode upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of tickling passengers. The company at this time are carrying over the road a large number of hogs, for the sale and delivery of which the conductors are held responsible. The conductor at the depot where the hogs are received on board the cars, cuts off each hog's tail, and carefully keeps them until he arrives at the place of destination, where the agent comes out, and as each hog makes his exit, hallooed out "hog," in answer to which the conductor says, "tail," and, of course, if the number of hogs and tails correspond, it is all right.—*Washington Star.*

A Correspondent of the New York Courier.

A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer makes the following calculation as to the length of time that will transpire before the whole of Manhattan will be densely populated. There is nothing improbable in the estimate.—"Exclusive of the Central Park, the whole number of lots between 42d and 104th streets, N. Y., is 38,064. In the improvement of this number of lots at a rate of 10 per cent. of the whole, it would require for manufacturing purposes, coal, lumber, and stone yards, livery and private stables, &c., there would remain for private residences 34,793 lots. At seven persons to each lot, this is considered a fair estimate, these lots would accommodate 243,551 inhabitants. Taking the increase of the population of the city for ten years, from 1845 to 1855, as a precedent, which according to the census was 38,681, it may safely be concluded that the city will be compactly improved and occupied out to Harlem, within the coming ten years."

China.

The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, a missionary residing at Shanghai, writing to the Rev. Dr. Schen, gives an interesting description of a recent tour that he had made into the interior:—"Excursions to the interior of the country are now more interesting and profitable than formerly. Heretofore we went at some hazard, and without any hope of being able to live among the people. Now when we go, we look out for eligible locations—situations where we may, at no distant day, have mission stations and permanent residences. During my late visit, I made such survey of different places as my circumstances permitted. It may not be uninteresting to you and the Board to have some account of the several great cities interior, toward which the missionaries are now looking with a view to establishing stations."

Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang, is, I think, the most eligible point for a mission station, anywhere in this vast plain. The first impression on my mind on visiting the vicinity of the city was that of its vastness. Marco Polo, who saw it in the thirteenth century, while it was the capital of the Empire, describes it as exceeding in vastness and magnificence all the cities he had ever seen. The walls were one hundred Chinese miles in circuit. He must have meant thirty English miles. It was, doubtless, much larger than at the present time. It is now about thirty Chinese miles in circumference—that is, the walls of the city, but if the suburbs are taken in, it may not be far short of one hundred, even at this day. It is situated in a plain. There are high hills in its vicinity, however, from which a full view of the city, with its suburbs, can be obtained. I stood on one of these lofty points, and beheld the most magnificent sight my eyes ever looked upon."

Toward the Southwest, spread out like a huge map, lay the city, washed on its South-east side by the river Tsien-tung, four miles wide at high tide. On the West side extending to the foot of the city wall, is a beautiful lake of clear water, about five miles long and three miles in width, its banks covered with a great number of light, beautiful buildings, temples, pagodas, Summer houses, etc. Toward the West, a range of lofty hills, crowned with temples, pagodas, and groves of trees, rises up. On the North, a level plain of great fertility, and in the highest state of cultivation, stretches away as far as the eye can reach. Taken altogether, it is not surpassed for beauty perhaps in the world. Such are some of the physical features of this city. These, however, weigh but little in the scale while looking for a suitable location for a mission.

The population of Hangchow is between one and two millions, with the presence of thousands of visitors to add to its crowded thoroughfares an air of gayety and pleasure."

The Presentments.

On Saturday, the grand jury for this District and county, adjourned for two weeks, without indicting Messrs. Cullum, Seaman, and Duvall, whom they presented on the day before. In the case of Mr. Cullum, three previous grand juries had investigated the allegations against him without being able to find fault in the alleged testimony incriminating him. Two select committees of the House of Representatives have also considered the same evidence, and the result of their investigations was a recommendation from the suspicion of dealing dishonestly with his trust as Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The action of the present grand jury in the matter has, therefore, surprised all here, except those persons familiar with the pertinacity with which he has been pursued by two or three personal enemies, before the congressional committees and grand juries. He doubtless rejoices that they have at last accomplished as much as they have; in the belief that the result will be a public trial, in which he will be cleared of all charges against himself, rather than a just regard for the public interest, is at the bottom of the course of his accusers. But, unfortunately for him, there exists no law, the provisions of which make what they charge against him, if proved, an offence punishable at law. On the morning of the day the presentment was made, he (General Cullum) received a dispatch notifying him of the extreme illness of a member of his